BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1864. NO. 165

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. B. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States, of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the North.

Richmond, Sept. 16.—New York papers of the 14th say the Railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga has been repaired, and trains are now running. Railroad trains near Bardstown, were captured by guerrillas on Monday.

The "Tribune" says the Republicans have carried Maine by a larger majority than was ever given at any gubernatorial election in that State. They gain a member to Congress, and have elected five-sixths to the Legislature.

Park Benjamin, a well known literary man, died in New York, Monday.

Gen. Thomas F. Meagher has been ordered to report for duty to Sherman.

Gen. Burtindale of the army of the Potomac, has resigned.

The draft is ordered to commence in Ohio and other states whose quota has not been filled up, on the 19th instant.

Several Journals, formerly Republicans, have come out in favor of McClellan. The Cincinnati *Times* and Albany *Statesman*, both Republican, predict the defeat of Lincoln and urge his withdrawal. The Boston *Post* says it is a great relief to the Democrats to be rid of such an *incubus* as the Woods, and says if Vallandigham chooses to follow them, he will have a rough road to travel.

Gov. Seymour peremptorily declines a re-nomination as Governor.

Gen Hooker advocates the election of McClellan.

Seward in a speech at Washington said the draft would surely come off if the people do not volunteer.

It is reported the Rebels are concentrating at the mouth of Red river.

Gold opened at 218 and advanced to 228 and closed at 224.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Richmond, Sept. 16.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 14th contains an article from the New York *News* of the 13th, indicating the determined opposition to McClellan by that Journal. The *News* says we covet sincerely and ardently the unity of the Democratic party, but cannot counsel and will have no part in its demoralization and disgrace.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* also withdraws its support from McClellan.

Sherman has strictly prohibited persons not in the military service, from entering Atlanta. Neither manufacturing or trading is permitted in the city, which is used exclusively for military purposes.

Macon, Sept. 16.—The Chattanooga "Gazette" of the 13th received. It says that Wheeler had been driven from Middle Tennessee by Steedman. Morgan's staff had arrived at Chattanooga. Sherman has issued a congratulatory address to his army, saying that they had completed a great campaign, and that the fall of Atlanta must be attributed to a mistake in Hood's sending his Cavalry to the rear. He must confess, he says, that the enemy met us patiently and skillfully, but at last he made the mistake. Sending his Cavalry to our rear, far beyond the reach of recall, gave our Cavalry an opportunity to place itself on his only remaining road and we followed quickly with the main army and Atlanta fell into our possession.

Gazhada, Sept 15th,—Memphis dates of the 13th received. Gov. Flanegan of Arkansas has called a special session of the Legislature. Communication between Memphis and Little Rock is interrupted.

Richmond, Sept. 17.—The New York "News" of the 15th states that preliminary steps have been taken by the friends of peace to call a national Convention to nominate Candidates for President and Vice-President.

Confederate Bonds.

Richmond, Sept. 16.—Official notice is given that the long date bonds, (not taxable) are to be withrawn from market on the 20th and held at higher rates. Persons holding claims against the Government for subsistence are notified to present their claims if they wish their bonds in payment at present prices.

At auction to-day the bonds of the fifteen million loan coupon brought one hundred and fifty; one do registered, one hundred and thirty; long date eight per cent coupon bonds, one hundred and twenty, three or four non-taxable bonds one hundred and thirty-four; three-quarters seven per cent bonds seventy-five; cotton bonds one hundred and eight; two four per cent certificates sixty to sixty-six.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, Sept 16.—A skirmish line of eighty-eight men, of Warren's corps, were surprised and captured near Davis' house on the Weldon Railroad this morning, in front of Wilcox's division. The prisoners have arrived here. With this exception, nothing of interest on the lines to-day.

The enemy renewed their shelling this afternoon, throwing several fifteen inch mortar shells loaded with glass, brass, copper, iron and lead, which fell in the city, but did no damage. Our troops are in fine spirits, and eager for a fight.

Petersburg, Sept. 17.—Hampton's cavalry made a most successful dash into the enemy's lines Thurday near Rye-moore Church, in Prince George, seventeen miles from the City, capturing twenty-five hundred head of fat beef cattle, three hundred prisoners, a number of horses and ten wagons. The spoils are now safe in the Confederate lines. Gregg's Division of Cavalry made an effort to cut off Hampton, but was handsomely flogged for his pains. Hampton and men are in full feather, and eager for another charge at Grant's choice beeves.

Funeral of Gen. Morgan.

Richmond, Sept. 16.—The obsequies of Gen. Morgan took place to-day. His remains were conveyed to Hollywood Cemetary and placed in a vault. The funeral corteige included a number of military and civil officials.

From Mobile.

Mobile, Sept. 16.—A Gunboat yesterday come close in shore near the mouth of Dog River. Our field Battery opened giving a few good shots, causing the enemy to retreat. It is reported that the enemy have repaired the Gunboat Gaines and put her in Commission. The Fish River expedition returned after being badly peppered by the Cavalry.

From Georgia.

Macon, Sept. 16.—Exiles from Atlanta report that Sherman's army is being rapidly depleted by men whose term of service has expired going home. Some statements place the number already at 10,000. Yesterday was universally observed throughout the State as a day of fasting and prayer by the army and the people.

Macon, Sept. 17.—It is reported with a considerable show of truth that Sherman has sent another request for Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and Senator H. V. Johnson to meet him in Atlanta and have a talk about peace.

Brigadier Gen. F. A. Shoup has been relieved of duty as Chief of Staff to General Hood. Exiles from Atlanta continue to come into our lines. Several hundred families have arrived in the most desperate condition imaginable.

Gen's Hood and Sherman have agreed upon a special exchange of two thousand prisoners. Several hundred of the number will be sent forward to-night for that purpose.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Sept. 17.—The following was received to-day:

Headqrs, Sept. 17.—*Hon. J. A. Seddon*:—At daylight yesterday the enemy's skirmish line west of the Jerusalem plank Road was driven back upon their entrenchments along their whole extent. At the same hour Gen. Hampton attacked his position north of Norfolk R. R. near the Sycamore Church, and captured about three hundred prisoners, some arms, wagons, a large number of horses and twenty five hundred cattle. Gregg attacked Hampton on his return in the afternoon at Belcher's mill on the Jerusalem Plank Road, but was repulsed and driven back. Everything was brought off safely. Our entire loss does not exceed fifty men.

(Signed) R. E. Lee.

From Arkansas, New Orleans, &c.

Clinton, Sept. 16.—Shelby's victory in Arkansas is complete. The Railroad is torn up for several miles.—One entire regiment of Yankees was captured.

The army worm has destroyed all the cotton crops on the river from Vicksburg to New Orleans.

The yellow fever is very violent at Key West and Tortugas.

FROM PETERSBURG—THE ADVANCE OF THE YANKEES.

[From the Express of Friday.]

Reports reached the city early yesterday morning that the enemy in strong force—consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry, had broken through our lines on the Vaughan Road, several miles south of the city, and were advancing rapidly in the direction of the South Side railroad.

As the day advanced these rumors were magnified, and it was eventually asserted that the enemy had crossed the Boydton Plankroad, while another party had branched off towards Dinwiddie Courthouse. Accompanying these wild reports was another of heavy fighting west of the railroad, which seemed to be corroborated by the statements of soldiers and citizens from the vicinity.

We are fortunately enabled to present a true account of the affair, which greatly reduces its importance, though if we can place any confidence in the statements of prisoners, the enemy intended a bold strike for the South Side Railroad.

At an early hour yesterday Warren's (5th Yankee) Corps, having left their works in the vicinity of the Weldon railroad, advanced and broke through Gen. Butler's lines below Poplar Spring Church. Col. D. D. Ferebee, commanding Gen. Dearing's Brigade, met them, and after fighting them for four hours with varying success, finally repulsed them with considerable loss. The enemy succeeded in reaching Poplar Spring Church and threw up breastworks at that point, but were compelled to abandon them. Our loss in the affair was small

The enemy lost a number in killed and wounded and several prisoners. These prisoners report that this movement was an attempt on their part to advance their lines in the direction of the South Side road, and the fact that breastworks were thrown up at Poplar Spring Church would seem to indicate that such was indeed their object.

The enemy established a vidette post at the intersection of the Vaughan and Poplar Spring Church roads, which is now their most advanced point of occupation. Meeting with such stern and vigorous opposition, and finding that they were entering upon dangerous ground, the Yankees, after their repulse by Col. Ferebee, fell back to their old position, and our original picket line was re-established.

In military circles, it is believed that this advance was only a reconnoisance to feel the strength and position of our forces—a question upon which of course, we as civilians, cannot properly decide.

Matters are assuming an interesting aspect on and about the Weldon road, and we shall soon, probably, witness some stirring scenes there.

Poplar Spring Church is situated in Dinwiddie county, between the Vaughan and Boydton Plank Roads, about two miles west of the Weldon railroad, and between three and four miles south of the city.

On other parts of the lines, matters were comparatively quiet yesterday. There was considerable picket firing at times, but less than the usual cannonading. There was no shelling of the city. The vigorous bombardment, to which we were subjected on Wednesday, will probably satisfy the enemy for a day or two.

LATER.

YANKEE PRISONERS TAKEN.

[From the Express of Saturday.]

A portion of the enemy's skirmish line in front of Wilcox's Division, on our right was surprised yesterday morning, and eighty-eight prisoners, including one comissioned officer were taken.—The prisoners are mostly from the 1st and second Maryland regiments, and some few from the 5th N. Y. Heavy Aartillery, of Warren's corps.—If not lately reinforced, we are of the opinion that Waren's corps cannot now muster more than the strength of a good division, as his losses on the Weldon road alone have been enormous.

The Yankees have shown no further disposition to advance their lines in the direction of the South Side railroad, since their failure on Thursday. They have probably discovered that a very strong impediment rests in their way, and they will most assuredly find it when they strike out again.

The usual heavy cannonading, now of almost daily occurrence, was heard on the lines yesterday—mostly on the centre and left—but nothing was accomplished.

Some few shells—fifteen inch mortars—loaded with pieces of thick glass, brass, copper, iron and lead, were thrown into the city yesterday afternoon, but no damage was done.

BUSY SCENES ABOUT CITY POINT.

Reliable parties who have recently visited City Point, inform us that now the locality would hardly be recognized by persons who knew it intimately three or four months ago. An immense wharf has been erected by Grant's orders, extending from the old steamboat landing on James River, around up the Appomattox for a half mile or more. Commissary, ordnance and quartermaster depots, over three hundred feet in length, have been constructed, and sutler's shanties innumerable, have sprung up on every hand. Soldiers and civilians, who can raise greenbacks, are enabled to purchase any article they may desire, from a glass of sarsaparilla pop, up to an overcoat, or an umbrella.

The former superb residence of Dr. Epes, has been renovated and repaired, and Gen. Grant, Mrs. Grant, and sundry young Grants, are now snugly ensconced therein, upon the squatter sovereignty principle, about which we heard so much during the Douglas canvas in 1860. From the Doctor's residence up to Jordan's farm, in the immediate vicinity of Petersburg, all the Valley of the Appomattox is one vast camp. Citizens who remained have been trespassed upon, and all their horses and cattle appropriated. Indignities of the grossest character are daily offered, and everything calculated to render life a burden is imposed upon these defenceless people. May we not hope that a change in affairs in that section is not far distant.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH REGARD TO THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

Johnsboro', Sept. 11, 1864.—The following is a copy of the correspondence between Gens. Hood and Sherman:

Hdarq'rs Military Dist of Miss.,
In the Field, Atlanta, Sept. 7, 1864.

To Gen. J. B. Hood, Com'dg. Confederate Army.

General: I have deemed it the interest of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should be removed. Those who prefer, to go South, the rest North. For the former I can provide transportation and cars to Rough and Ready, also wagons. But that their removal may be made with as little discomfort as possible, it will be necessary that you assist families from Rough and Ready to the cars at Lovejoy.

It you consent, I will undertake the removal of families in Atlanta who prefer going South, as far as Rough and Ready, with all moveable effects, such as clothing, trunks, reasonable furniture, bedding, etc. Servants, white and black, may also accompany them, provided no force be used towards the blacks one way nor the other. If they wish to go to their masters and mistresses, they can do so, otherwise they will be sent away or employed by the quartermasters. Atlanta is no place for families or non combatants. I have no desire to send persons North, if you assist in conveying them South.

If this proposition meets your views, I will consent to a truce in the neighborhood of Rough and Ready, stipulating that any wagons, horses, animals or persons sent for the purpose stated, shall, in no manner, be harmed or molested: you in your turn agreeing that any cars, wagons, carriages, persons or animals shall not be interfered with. Each might send a guard, say one hundred men to maintain order.—The truce to be limited to ten days, after a certain time appointed.

I authorise the Mayor to choose two citizens to carry this letter and such documents as the Mayor may forward in explanation. Awaiting your replay, I have the honor to be,

Your ob't serv't,
W. T. Sherman,
Major-General.

H'd Q'rs Army of Tenn.,
In the Field, Sept. 28th, 1864.

To Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding U. S. Forces in Georgia:

General: Your letter of yesterday's date, borne by J. M. Ball and J. R. Crew, citizens of Atlanta, is received.

You say therein, and deem it the interest of the United States that citizens residing at Atlanta be removed, etc. I do not consider that I have any alternative in the matter. I accept the proposition to declare a ten days' truce, or such time as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the purpose mentioned, and shall render all the assistance in my power to expediate the transportation of citizens in this direction.

I suggest that staff officers be appointed by you to superintend their removal from the city to Rough and Ready, while I appoint a like officer to control their removal farther south; that a guard of 100 men be sent by each party, as you propose, to maintain order at that place, and that the removal begin on next monday, Sept. 12th.

And now, sir, permit me to say that the unprecedented measure you propose transcends the studied and ingenius cruelty of all acts ever before brought before the attention of mankind, even in the darkest history of war.

In the name of the God of humanity I protest against the expulsion from their homes and fire-sides, of the wives and children of our brave people.

I have the honor to be, Gen'l
Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
J. B. Hood Gen'l.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $70) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with. This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30-w3m Ringwood, N. C.

The Situation in Georgia.—Everything remains quiet in Georgia. The Macon *Confederate* of the 13th says:

We have nothing to report from the Georgia front to-day of any great interest. The enemy are reported piling and filling Atlanta with stores of all army description.

The exiles from Atlanta will be stopped at Barnesville and supplied with such necessaries of life as the State of Georgia may deem necessary. It is a case calling upon all the tender sympathies of the humane heart. The first train was expected there yesterday afternoon.

The Georgia militia were in town yesterday on their way home on thirty days furlough.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Headqrs 3d Military District,
Dep't N C and Southern Virginia,
Wilmington, N. C. Aug 30, 1864.

ALL PERSONS, NON-RESIDENTS OF SMITHville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C WHITING,
Major General.

James H. Hill,
Maj and A. A. General.

Aug 3-d&w6t

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Styron, A. Q. M.

WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-dtawtf E. E. HARRIS.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

Secretary's Office,
Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved. JNO. P. H. RUSS,

Sep 3-d&wtd Secretary of State.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,

Aug 26-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

MUSIC—RARE CHANCE.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES', ON FRIDAY night, 16th inst., a large collection of Standard Sheet Music for Pianos and Guitars.

Purchases may be made privately, between now and the sale by application to P. McGOWAN.

Sep 12-m&fd

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,

Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&slm E. E. HARRIS.

WANTED.

$5,000 BANK NOTES.
3,000 old North Carolina Coupons.
2,000 North Carolina Rail Road Coupons.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.
Sept 16-1w* Brokers, Raleigh, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1taw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Sept. 16 dtf

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OR MORE LINES.

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	14 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	5 00	One month	20 00
Five days	6 00	Two months	30 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square. All additional squares will be charged pro rata. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged as a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the number of insertions wanted must be marked on the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE

A FINE SORREL HORSE—GOES WELL UNDER the Saddle—a splendid trotter as he ever [illegible] gentle—has no fault so far as is known. For Sale by

J. H. KIRKHAM.

A fine lot of LADIES SHOES will be received on the 19th inst. Sept 14 4t

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON.

Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best near Asheville, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,270 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,975 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay annually. Pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of six rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, Gamed corn crib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address Mck. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Gen L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all except those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. Again never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1864.

Our New Quarters.

We are now regularly established in our new quarters, three doors north of the Post Office, between Towles' and Farris' and opposite Lougee, the elder, from which place, in future, we hope to hold converse with our patrons and the public. Our machinery, types and material are all in position and in excellent working order, and we pledge faithful attention to business and promptness in the execution of orders.

We have connected a Job Office equal to any in the city, and with an excellent power press we are able to turn out Books, Pamphlets, and other printing with great rapidity. We have a regular set of Book and Job hands and those who favor us with their orders may rely upon neatness, promptness and dispatch.

The Editor's office is on the second floor, where he will be pleased to see his friends, and where all presents his admiring patrons may wish to make may be left.

All business with the office will be transacted at the clerk's desk, front room, first floor, in the office of W. R. Richardson & Co.

By a zealous attention to business and a faithful discharge of all the duties our position involves, we hope to receive a liberal patronage from the people.

The Charlotte *Times* is mistaken if it means to assert that we intended to assail South Carolina when we spoke of the refusal of a *portion* of the people of Columbia to turn out in a case of pressing emergency. We honor the noble South Carolinians who have stood by our own troops in defence of their country's honor, but we detest those at Columbia and elsewhere who refuse to turn out, even for a day, when called in case of great emergency. We have some of the same kind here, and when you find them you will find persons who talk much and do but little.

In speaking of "the best government the sun ever shone on," we did not refer to the present Lincoln Government, but the American Government that Washington left his countrymen, and if our amiable cotemporary wants us transported beyond the lines for the sentiment we can't help it. Would to God the people of this bleeding country had such a Government to-day.

We have often mentioned the gallantry and heroism of the South Carolinians during the progress of the war, and we had no idea of reflecting upon the State when we mentioned the fact that the exempts and speculators of a single town refused to turn out for home defence.

The order of Sherman driving all the citizens from their homes in Atlanta is quite as brutal as the proceedings of Butler in New Orleans. If we interpret the order correctly. Sherman means to make all go, the tories, or unionists, as well as the rebels, so the citizens of other places will see that nothing is to be made by trying to make fair weather with the Yankees. They are much more magnanimous towards those who fight them than they are towards those who are false to their section.

OBSEQUIES OF GENERAL MORGAN.

The *Dispatch* of Saturday says:

At an early hour yesterday morning the remains of General John H Morgan arrived at the Danville depot in this city. At 10 o'clock they were placed in a hearse and escorted to the Capitol by the public guard Capt Gay, and the fire Brigade, Captain Charters, attended by the armory band. Here they were deposited in the Hall of the House of Representatives, where, covered with the flag of his country, they lay in state until one o'clock. During this time, although the comin was not opened, the Hall was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who gazed silently upon the box that enclosed the remains of the departed hero, and as silently withdrew.—But ten months ago Morgan, then just returned from a northern prison, appeared in the same Hall, full of life and hope, and received the congratulations of many who yesterday paid the last sad tribute to his memory, and could scarcely realise the fact that he was gone.

Funeral services were performed according to ritual of the Episcopal church, by the Rev. George Patterson, and at one o'clock the remains, the coffin having been strewn with flowers by fair hands, were replaced in the hearse, and the cortage moved up Grace street, the military marching with arms reversed, and the band playing a funeral march. The following officers acted as pall-bearers: Lieutenant General Ewell, Brigadier-General Gardner, Brigadier-General Kemper, Brigadier-General Smith, Colonel Cox, Colonel August, Colonel Smith and Major Gassett. In the procession were members of the Kentucky Congressional delegation; members of the Confederate States and city Governments, and prominent citizens of Richmond. Escort duty was performed by the Public Guard, the Fire Brigade and a detachment of Col Pemberton's Artillery Battallion.

The cortage moved to Hollywood Cemetry, where the closing funeral services were pronounced, and the body was deposited in a vault, there to remain until such time as it can be removed to the capitol of the hero's native State, Kentucky.

PANIC AMONG THE CITIZENS.—The Macon Telegraph of the 7th says numerous parties are preparing to leave Macon. What is singular in them, is that they are nearly all bound to Augusta, which place, in our opinion, is in as great danger as that city. It looks very much as if they were "jumping from the frying pan into the fire."

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New Advertisements.—We invite attention to the new advertisements to-day, which are as follows:

Cane Mills and Boilers—Shay, Williamson & Co.

Carolina Bell Snuff—Greech & Litchford.

Southern Hepetic Pills—Advance in prices—Geo. W. Deems.

Kittrell's Springs—Furniture, Crockery, Whisky, &c., for sale—Blacknall & Co.

For sale—A Cow and Calf—Apply at Progress office.

After Deserters.—The Home Guard of Wake, under Col. Harrison, were out for three days during last week after deserters, but we believe they succeded in finding but very few. If there were any considerable number in the county they no doubt were apprised of the intended hunt and fled to other counties. It would seem that the best way to get them would be to order out the Home Guard of all the counties at the same time.

A Live General.—One of the real heroes of this war, a live General, passed through this city on Friday last, stopping several hours. While here, we learn that his conversation did not partake of that gloom and despondency which is common among the exempts who hold up the lamp posts at the street corners. Where he was from or whither bound this deponent saith not.

Highhanded Proceedings in Forsyth County.—The Salem *Press* of last week says that on Sunday night last, about 10 o'clock, the barn of Joel Fultin, of this county, was set on fire and burnt to the ground, with contents, consisting of 124 bushels wheat, of his own, and the smaller crops of the Rev. Mr. Allen and Mrs. Carter, which were threshed at Mr. Fultin's, and had not been removed. There was also a considerable quantity of threshed oats and some rough feed consumed by this fire.

The same night about 8 o'clock, some straw was set on fire near the barn of Mr. Wm. Fulp, but the wind fortunately being unfavorable for the design of the incendiary, the barn was unharmed.

A few weeks previous to these fires, an anonymous advertisement was posted up threatening vengeance against a number of persons named therein, Mr. Fultin, we believe, among them.

Gallant Affair.—The *Confederate* learns from an entirely reliable source, that a joint expedition from the troops at Plymouth, and the Naval forces at that station, was sent off about a fortnight since, for the purpose of capturing or destroying the mail boat between Roanoke Island and Norfolk. The Expedition was commanded by pilot James B. Hopkins of the C. S. S. Albemarle, and consisted of sixteen men. On the 9th they captured the boat on the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal, but had to burn her, capturing one Lt. Col., one Major, one Lieutenant, twelve privates and five negroes, without the loss of a man. Four of the party were taken sick and sent back, so that twelve men made the captures. The prisoners have all reached Plymouth. Great credit is due to Pilot Hopkins and Lt. F. M. Robey, C. S. N., who originated the expedition, and to Mr. Hopkins, for the gallant manner in which it was executed. Capt. J. N. Maffit, commanding the Naval forces at Plymouth, did all to secure the success of the expedition.

Since putting the above in type we have seen the Tarboro *Southerner* of Saturday, which gives the following particulars of the affair:

It had been ascertained, that a Yankee boat frequently passed up and down New Canal, from Norfolk to Roanoke Island and back. A plan was put on foot by our Commander, Col. Worthom, at Plymouth to capture it. A squad of men under the command of —— Hopkins, the Pilot of the Albemarle, was detailed from the crew of the Albemarle and the 50th Regiment, consisting of thirteen men.

They set out from Plymouth in search of their game. The hunt proved successful, resulting in the capture of the boat and all on board.—The captured were, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, one Lieutenant and thirteen privates and five negroes. Our loss nothing. One Yankee on board the boat was killed, and one mortally wounded.

The prisoners under the charge of Lt. Morrison, of the 50th Regiment, passed through this place on Thursday night last, on their way to Richmond.

This was a brilliant affair, and those who engaged in it deserve great credit. The affair took place on Friday the 9th inst. The boat was burned.

Sad Accident.—A little boy, son of Hardy Depo, Esq., says the *Carolinian*, was accidentally shot on yesterday morning and died a few hours afterwards. It appears that a young woman, named Calder, had the gun in her hand and the little boy remarked to her to fire away, she had his permission. She fired, not knowing the gun was loaded, the shot taking effect in his head. This is another instance added to the many already given of the danger of trifling with fire arms.

N. C. Brigades.—Gen. Kirkland having recovered from his recent wound, has been assigned to the brigade lately commanded by Gen. J. G. Martin. Col. McRae of the 15th N. C. Regiment, commands Kirkland's old brigade. Col. A. C. Godwin, 57th N. C. Troops, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

Robbing Soldiers' Families.—We learn that a few nights since, says the Salem *Press*, the storehouse of W. W. Cole, at Salem Chapel P. O., in this county, was robbed of one hundred and twenty-five pounds of County bacon, stored there for distribution among the needy soldiers' families of that District.

The wretch who is guilty of robbing the poor soldiers' families, would not hesitate to steal the [illegible] and nigger [illegible].

Deserters.—The Home Guard, now operating in many of the counties, are gathering in a large number of deserters. The *Carolinian* of the 15th says: "We have good news from our Home Guards in Moore and Montgomery. The deserters are coming in by fifties and twenties. This is good news. They are needed at the front, where they will have an opportunity of washing the stain of desertion form their character."

Killed in Battle.—The Salem *Press* says that Private John Hoge, of Co. D, 22d N. C. T., (of this county) fell mortally wounded in the storming assault at Beam's Station, Aug. 25th, 1864.

As the conscripts from this and neighboring counties, have been distributed to fill up various Regiments, should any casualties occur among them, their friends at home would confer a favor by advising us promptly of the fact.

The Salem *Press* of the same date says that some 50 deserters from Stokes County have availed themselves of the benefit of the offers of pardon extended, and have reported for duty.

In Yadkin County, we learn, some sixty deserters have voluntarily returned to their commands.

Dr. Deems and the Orphan Fund.—Dr. Deems continues to press his grand scheme for the Education of the Orphans of Soldiers. The Tarboro *Southerner* of Saturday says:

Charles F. Deems, D. D., the financial agent for this Fund visited our town on Tuesday last, and address d a large assemblag of our citizens. His subject was the war and the Orphan Fund. The address of the Rev. Gentleman, was an able and interesting one, and one with which every one that heard it was pleased. We wish every man, woman and child in the county could have heard it.

After his address was concluded he called upon his hearers for contributions to the cause, and in several hours he obtained about forty thousand dollars.

The Dr. is engaged in a good and noble cause and from our inmost heart, we wish him eminent success. The institution could not have procured a better man for their financial agency. He is a Gentleman of great learning and ability, and of known benevolence.

Stealing Leather.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says:

Mr. Richwine's Tan Yard was visited Thursday night by rogues and five or more sides of leather, in process of tanning, carried off.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The following summary is from the "Herald" of the 14th:

FROM THE VALLEY.

The tidings from the Shenandoah Valley are interesting. The enemy has weakened his lines to the left of our forces, and the rebels were massing towards the Potomac river. The fords are at present impassable, on account of the rains, but when the water subsides, Gen Sheridan will be found ready to dispute the passage of the foe. The troops whose time has expired are re-enlisting with vigor, not singly, but by regiments.—The supply trains run regularly to the front, and the line of communication is well guarded. The enemy seem to be retiring, but Averill is close upon his rear, and a fight is expected.

CONFEDERATES CONCENTRATING NEAR RED RIVER.

From the *Herald* we learn that it is reported at St. Louis that about 15,000 rebels are concentrating at the mouth of the Red river, apparently for some hostile purpose yet undisclosed.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

It appears that the draft in New York city will now take place, Seward notwithstanding.—Says the *Herald*:

A draft has been ordered to take place on Monday, September 19, in Ohio and other States whose quota has not been filled up. It is also ordered to be proceeded with this morning in the Twelfth and Thirteenth districts of this State in accordance with the President's proclamation of July 18.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The *Herald*, in its Washington advices of the 13th, contains the following:

SPEECH OF LINCOLN.

This afternoon a Lincoln and Johnson flag was raised across Pennsylvania avenue, near ninth street. A band discoursed national airs, and speeches were made to the large crowd assembled, who manifested considerable enthusiasm. After the flag raising the crowd went in procession to the White House, and the President in response to the calls, appeared and addressed them briefly. In the course of his remarks he said that he had made up his mind not to do much talking, as he had observed that some persons had lately injured themselves very much by plain speaking.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD—THE DRAFT.

Secretary Seward has returned from his visit to the North.

Secretary Seward made the following address to the Lincoln and Johnson Association, who called upon him this evening:

Fellow-Citizens—I understand that you are the Lincoln and Johnson Association of the District of Columbia. ("We are.") Well I inquire because it is well when people meet that each party know exactly who the other are. I'll tell you, therefore, who I am. I am a citizen who is in favor of the same ticket that you support, Lincoln and Johnson; I am for them because they are the candidates of the Union which we are fighting for. We have found it necessary to fight for that cause, and when I am obliged to fight for a cause, I am the last man that goes to the polls and vote against it. Fellow-citizens, in a speech I made at Auburn, I said there should be no draft, because the army is being reinforced by five to ten thousand volunteers per day. The people of Auburn understood me, and cleared the district of their draft by volunteering. Patriotic men in Philadelphia write me that there they understood me to say there will be no draft, and therefore they stop volunteering. I avail myself, therefore, of this occasion to correct their mistake, by saying that as a draft can only show itself by works, so the draft will surely come if we do not volunteer, and so prevent it. I hope that point is settled now.

SEWARD'S AUBURN SPEECH.

The *New York Herald*, of the 7th, gives the following report of Wm. H. Seward's recent speech at Auburn, New York:

On Saturday evening last a large crowd of the citizens of Auburn, N. Y., including several hundred volunteers who were waiting to be mustered into the service of the United States, congregated in the grounds adjoining Wm. H. Seward's residence in that city, and called for the Secretary to address them. In response to the invitation, Mr. Seward came forward and spoke as follows:

My Dear Friends: It is so that I like to see you come marching to the tune of the national airs, under the folds of the old national flag. I thank you for this hospitable and patriotic welcome. It proves that, though you deal rigorously with your public servants, exacting reasons for their policy, energy in their conduct of affairs, and explanations for failures and disappointments in their administration, yet you are nevertheless just, because you willingly allow them to rejoice with you when you have successes, victories and triumphs to celebrate. The news that brings us together is authentic. This victory comes in the right connection. It falls in with the echoes of the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, which I understand to be the particulars of Farragut's glorious naval battle in the Bay of Mobile—a battle equalled by no other in American history but the naval achievements of the same veteran Admiral at New Orleans and Port Hudson; and all these have no parallel in naval warfare but the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar.

The victory at Atlanta comes at the right place. The rebellious district is in the shape of an egg. It presents equal resistance on its whole surface. But if you could break the shell at either of the two ends—Richmond and Atlanta—the whole must crumble to pieces. While Sherman, under Grant, has been striking the big end, Meade under Grant, has been striking just as hard blows upon the lesser end. The whole shell will now be easily crushed, for it has grown brittle with the exhaustion of vitality within.

This glorious victory comes in good time for another reason. Just now we are calling upon you for three hundred thousand more volunteers, if you will—drafted men, if we must—to end the war. You were getting tired of long delays and disappointed expectations. In Indiana, a portion of the people, instigated by rebel plotters at the Clifton House, in Canada, were importing British revolvers, in boxes, which passed the Custom House as stationary, under pretence of arming to defend themselves, but really to resist the draft and bring the Government down to ruin, through a subordinate and auxiliary civil war. True, no arms have been imported here; yet delegates went out from among you, and sat down in council at Chicago with those Indiana conspirators, and agreed with them not only that that importation of arms should be defended in the election canvass, but also to demand the cessation of the war, upon the ground that success in restoring the Union is unattainable. Already under the influence of the cheering news from Atlanta all this discontent and this despondency have disappeared. We shall have no draft because the army is being reinforced at the rate of five to ten thousand men per day by volunteers.

May I not add that this victory at Atlanta comes in good time, as the victory in Mobile Bay does, to vindicate the wisdom and the energy of the war administration.—Farragut's fleet did not make it. It was prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, and he that shall record the history of this war truthfully and impartially will write that since the days of Carnot no man has organized war with ability equal to that of Stanton.

But suspicions as the occasion is, it has nevertheless failed to bring out some whom we might have expected here. Why are they not here to rejoice in the victories that will thrill the hearts of the lovers of freedom throughout the world? Alas! that it must be confessed that it is party spirits that holds them aloof. All of them are partizans. Some of them are republicans, who cannot rejoice in the national victories because this war, for the life of the nation, is not in all respects conducted according to their own peculiar radical ideas and theories.—They want guarantees for swift, and universal, and complete emancipation, or they do not want the nation saved. Others stay away because they want to be assured that in coming out of the revolutionary storm, the ship of State will be found exactly in the same condition as when the tempest assailed it or they don't want the ship saved at all, as if any body could give such guarantees in the name of a people of thirty millions. Others are Democrats. They received from their fathers the axiom that only Democrats could save the country, and they must save it by democratic formulas and combinations, which the progress of the age has forever exploded. They cannot come up to celebrate achievements which condemn their narrow and hereditary bigotry. Others of both the Republican and Democratic parties, are willing that the nation shall be saved, provided it is done by some one of their chosen and idolized chiefs, which chief they mutually denounce and revile. They cannot honor Grant, and Sherman, and Farragut, and Porter, because by such homage they fear that Fremont and McClellan's fame may be eclipsed.—Nevertheless, there are enough here of the right sort, enough of men who once were Republicans, but who, taking that word in a partizan sense, are Republicans no longer, and men who once were Democrats, but, who, taking that word in that narrow application, are Democrats no longer, all of whom are now Union men, because they found out at the beginning of this tremendous civil war, or at some periods in its progress, that no man, no party, no formula, no creed, could save the Union, but that only the people could save it, and they could save it only by ceasing to become partizans, and becoming patriots and Union men.

The war is at its crisis. It is clear, therefore, that we are fighting to make Abraham Lincoln President of the whole United States, under the election of 1860, to continue until the 4th of March 1865. In voting for a President of the United Staets, can we wisely or safely vote out the identical person whom with force and arms we are fighting into the Presidency? You justly say no—It would be nothing less than to give up the very object of the war at the ballot-box. The moral strength which makes our loyal position impregnable would pass from us, and when that moral strength has passed away, material forces are no longer effective, or even available. By such proceeding we shall have agreed with the enemy and given him the victory. But in the agreement the Constitution and the Union will have perished, because when it shall have once been proved that a minority can by force or circumvention defeat the full accession of a constitutionally chosen President, no President thereafter, though elected by ever so large a majority, can hope to exercise the Executive powers unopposed throughout the whole country. One of two things must follow the fatal error. Either a contest between your newly elected compromise President, and the same usurper, in which the usurper must prevail or else a combination between them through which the usurper or his successor, subverting your constitution and substituting his own, will become President, King, or Emperor of the United States without foreign aid, if he can; with foreign intervention, if necessary.—(That's so.) To be sure it is so; nothing is more certain than that either the United States and their Constitutional President, or the so-called Confederate States and their usurping President, must rule within the limits of this Republic. I therefore regard the pending Presidential election as involving the question whether hereafter we shall have a Constitution and a country left us.—How shall we vote, then, to save the country from this fearful danger? (Vote Lincoln in again.) You have hit it exactly, my friend. We must vote Lincoln in again and fight him in at the same time. If we do this the rebellion will perish, and leave no root. If we do otherwise, we have only the alternative of acquiesence in a perpetual usurpation, or of entering an endless succession of civil and social wars.

To me, therefore, the Democracy at Richmond and the Democracy at Chicago, like Cæsar and Pompey, seem to retain all their original family resemblance. They are very much alike—especially Pompey. But it is not in mere externals that their similarity lies. They talk very much alike as I have shown you. When you consider that among the Democrats at Chicago the Indiana Democrats were present, who have imported arms to resist the national authority, and defeat the national laws, and that all the Democrats there assembled agreed to justify that proceeding, I think you will agree with me that the Richmond Democrats and the Chicago Democrats have lately come to act very much alike. I shall now go further, and prove to you that they not only have a common policy, and a common way of defending it, but they have even adopted that policy in concert with each other. You know that when the Chicago Convention was approaching in July last, George Sanders, Clement C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, appeared at the Clifton House on the Canada bank of the Niagara river, fully invested with the purposes of Jefferson Davis and his Confederates at Richmond. You know, also, that Chicago Democrats resorted there in considerable numbers to confer with these emissaries of Jefferson Davis. Here is the fruit of that conference, and no one can deny the authenticity of my evidence. It is extracted from the London *Times*, the common organ of all the enemies of the United States. The New York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Niagara Falls under date of August 17, says:

"Clifton House has become a centre of negotiations between the Northern friends of peace and Southern agents, which promise a withdrawal of differences from the arbitrament of the sword. The correspondent then goes on to explain that an effort is to be made to nominate a candidate for the Presidency on the platform of an armistice and a convention of the States, and to thwart by all possible means the efforts of Mr Lincoln for re-election."

Mark, now, that on the 8th of Aug. 1864, Northern Democrats and Richmond agents agree upon three things to be done at Chicago, namely: 1st, a withdrawal of the differences between the Government and the insurgents from the arbitrament of the sword; second, a nomination for President of the United States on a platform of an armistice and ultimately a convention of the States; third, to thwart by all possible means the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Such a conference, held in a neutral country, between professedly loyal citizens of the United States and the agents of the Richmond traitors in arms, has a very suspicious look. But let that pass.—Political elections, must be free, and therefore they justly excuse many extravagancies.

When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies and laid down their arms the war will instantly cease, and all the war measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cease also. And all the moral, economical and political questions, as well questions affecting slavery, as others which shall then be existing between individuals and States and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law and to the councils of legislation. I am not unsophisticated enough to expect that conspirators, while yet unsubdued and exercising an unresisted despotism in insurrectionary States, will either sue for or even accept an amnesty based on the surrender of the power they have so recklessly usurped. Nevertheless, I know that if any such conspirator should tender his submission upon such terms, he will at once receive a candid hearing, and an answer prompted purely by a desire for peace, with the maintenance of the Union. On the other hand, I do expect propositions of peace, with a restoration of the Union, to come, not from the Confederates in authority, nor through them, but from the citizens and States under and behind them. And I expect such propositions from citizens and States to come over the Confederates in power just so fast as those citizens and States shall be delivered by the Federal arms from the usurpation by which they are now oppressed. All the world knows that, so far as I am concerned, and I believe so far as the President is concerned, all such applications will receive just such an answer as it becomes a great, magnanimous and humane people to grant to brethren who have come back from their wanderings to seek a shelter in the common ark of our national security and happiness. The sun is setting. So surely as it shall rise again, so surely do I think that the great events we have now celebrated preside the end of our national troubles, and the restoration of the national authority, with peace, prosperity and freedom throughout the whole land, from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean. And so I bid you good night, and may God have you with our whole country, always in His holy and paternal keeping.

CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Thursday says:

At an early hour yesterday morning the monitors steamed up and attacked Battery Marshall. The Battery applied with spirit, and firing was kept up for about an hour, when the monitors withdrew, having evidently come off second best in the engagement. Later in the day one of the monitors was *towed* in the direction of Port Royal.

There was no bombardment of the city yesterday. Rumor assigned a cause for the cessation of the shelling, that a flag of truce had been received from Foster, and a thousand ridiculous stories were afloat as to the nature of the communication alleged to have been received.

The truth is that no flag of truce whatever was received, and there is no foundation for the story except in the fact that Capt. Gilchrist, of Gen. Jones' Staff, left this city yesterday morning, expecting to communicate with the enemy, as usual, at Port Royal Ferry. He has not yet returned.

The real cause of the cessation of the bombardment of the city may, we think, be inferred from the fact that a working party was observed to be very busy at Battery Gregg yesterday, mounting a new gun in the chamber whence the shells fired at the city invariably proceed. It is not unlikely that their long range gun may have been burst or strained by the rapid discharges of Tuesday morning, and that they paused in the bombardment yesterday only for the purpose of getting a new gun into position.

So far from any truce having existed, Battery Gregg fired, during Wednesday afternoon, 13 shots at Sumter and three more at Sullivan's Island.

MARRIED,

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the 15th inst., by W. D. Jones, Esq., Capt. F. G. PERRY, to Miss JULIA H. HOOD, daughter of Wm. H. Hood, Esq., all of Wake County.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Kittrell's Spring's, N. C.,
September, 1864.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, REFUGEES AND OTHERS.

BEING UNABLE TO OPEN OUR HOUSE FOR THE present, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Also a few barrels of good old

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKY.

a light Omnibus, two Iron Axle Wagons and Harness and a very elegant young Horse, five years old—a perfect beauty.

BLACKNALL & CO.

Sept 19-d2w

CANE MILLS AND BOILERS.

WE WILL TAKE ORDERS FOR FOUR MORE CANE MILLS, to be delivered between this time and 10th October:

2	Roll single geared Mill,	$1 500
2	" double " "	2 000
3	" single " "	2 500
1	" double " "	2 000
40	gallon Pan or Boiler,	275
60	" " " "	350
80	" " " "	425

Persons in want of the above must order in the next TEN days.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
North State Iron and Brass Works.

Sept 17-d6t

CAROLINA BELL SNUFF.

BY NEXT TRAIN WE EXPECT 50 BOXES OF THE above celebrated Brand of Snuff.

Parties in want, would do well to order at once.

GREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchants & Auctioneers.

Sept 19-1t

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $460 A GROSS

AT THOSE PRICES THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without cash, and the cash must be the *new currency*.

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Geldsboro', N. C.

Sept 19-d4t*

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office.

Sept 19-t

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COW WITH SPRING CALF. Apply at Progress Office.

Sept 19-

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 18, 1864.

I HAVE SENT TO THE FOLLOWING NAMED places a small lot of Blue Stone, to be sold to Farmers in the surrounding counties, at $10 per pound. In no instance is any one to have more than two or three pounds and less, according to crop of Wheat:

Henderson, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Graham, Lincolnton, Morganton, Statesville, Asheville, Salem, Asheborough and Raleigh.

E. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.,
N. C. A.

Sept 18-d&w4t